43. A method according to claim 41, wherein the light emitting element is an electroluminescence element.

44. A method according to claim 41, wherein the light emitting device is included in an electric device selected from the group consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a goggle type display, a head mounted display, a navigation system, an audio reproducing device, a car audio, an audio component, a notebook computer, a game machine, a portable information terminal, a mobile computer, a cellular phone, a portable game machine, an electronic book, an image reproducing device, and a digital versatile disk (DVD) player.

45. A method of repairing a light emitting device comprising a step of:

gradually changing a voltage applied between an anode and an cathode of the light emitting device from a first voltage to a second voltage, thereby making a portion where a reverse-bias current flows between the anode and the cathode insulating or highly resistive,

wherein the anode and the cathode are located in a light emitting element with a light emitting layer interposed therebetween, and

wherein one of the first voltage and the second voltage is a ground voltage while the other is a reverse bias voltage.

46. A method according to claim 45, wherein the reverse bias voltage is within ± 15% of an avalanche voltage of the light emitting element.

47. A method according to claim 45, wherein the light emitting element is an electroluminescence element.

48. A method according to claim 45, wherein the light emitting device is included in an electric device selected from the group consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a goggle type display, a head mounted display, a navigation system, an audio reproducing device, a car audio, an audio component, a notebook computer, a game machine, a portable information terminal, a mobile computer, a cellular phone, a portable game machine, an electronic book, an image reproducing device, and a digital versatile disk (DVD) player.

49. A method of fabricating a light emitting device comprising a step of:

forming a light emitting element comprising an anode and a cathode with a light emitting layer interposed therebetween; and

applying a first voltage and a second voltage in order between an anode and a cathode of the light emitting device, thereby making a portion where a reverse-bias current flows between the anode and the cathode insulating or highly resistive,

wherein the first voltage and the second voltage are reverse bias voltages of different levels.

50. A method according to claim 49, wherein the first voltage is gradually changed to the second voltage,

51. A method according to claim 49, wherein the first voltage and the second voltage are within ± 15% of an avalanche voltage of the light emitting element.

52. A method according to claim 49, wherein the light emitting element is an electroluminescence element.

53. A method according to claim 49, wherein the light emitting device is included in an electric device selected from the group consisting of a video camera, a digital camera, a goggle type display, a head mounted display, a navigation system, an audio reproducing device, a car audio, an audio component, a notebook computer, a game machine, a portable information terminal, a mobile computer, a cellular phone, a portable game machine, an electronic book, an image reproducing device, and a digital versatile disk (DVD) player.

54. A method of fabricating a light emitting device comprising a step of:

forming a light emitting element comprising an anode and a cathode with a light emitting layer interposed therebetween; and

applying a first voltage and a second voltage in order between an anode and a cathode of the light emitting device, thereby making a portion where a reverse-bias current flows between the anode and the cathode insulating or highly resistive,

wherein the first voltage is a ground voltage while the second voltage is a reverse bias voltage.

55. A method according to claim 54, wherein the first voltage is gradually changed to the second voltage,

56. A method according to claim 54, wherein the first voltage and the second voltage are within ± 15% of an avalanche voltage of the light emitting element.